

Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1829.

[VOL. X. NO. 497.]

TERMS.—At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, changes of provisions, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:—
Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents every week thereafter, if continued. Payment must be made on all bills addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

THE subscriber is grateful for the liberal patronage hitherto received from the citizens of Salisbury and Rowan county; and takes this occasion to return his sincere thanks for the same. And he cherishes a hope, that by keeping a well selected and cheap assortment of Goods, to merit a continuance of the generous confidence of an enlightened community. He is now receiving, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a well selected and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS, well adapted to this market, and purchased entirely for cash, which will enable him to sell very cheap for CASH, or on time to responsible customers. Among his stock, will be found a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS, Hard-Ware, Groceries, Cutlery, Domestic, &c. Those who wish to purchase good and cheap Goods, will please call, examine, and judge for themselves.

DANIEL H. CRESS.
Dec 4th, 1829. 96

D. B. The manufacturing of Stills and Tin Plate Ware, heretofore conducted by Edward Cress, will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber: who will keep constantly on hand, or manufacture to order,

Stills, and Tin Plate Ware, made of the best materials, and in the most substantial and fashionable style of workmanship; and hopes, by a strict attention to this branch of business, to merit the patronage of the public.

D. H. CRESS.

Cowan & Reeves
HAVE just received, at their Store, Wood Grove, Rowan county, 13 miles west of Salisbury, a good and fresh supply of

GROCERIES. They also have on hand, a good assortment of fashionable Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS, suitable for both Gentlemen and Ladies, purchased in New-York and Philadelphia; consisting of

Blue, black, brown, steel-mixed and olive Broad Cloths
Casimeres, Casinets and Sattinets.
White and Red Flannels
Point and Rose Blankets
Camblets and Plaids
Canton Crapes and Silks
Bombazettes, Bombazines and Circassians
Casimere Shawls and Points;
together with every other article usually found in a Store in this section of country.

All of which they are determined to sell as low as any other person whatever, engaged in the same line of business, for Cash, Cotton, or on a credit to punctual dealers.

The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. C & R.
October 31st, 1829. 3mt03

Fresh Groceries, &c.

A. TORRENCE & CO.
ARE now receiving their seasonable supply; which, with their usual stock of

DRY GOODS, will consist of an extensive assortment of

Sugar, Coffee, Salt; IRON, suitable for Gig and Carriage Tyre; and a large assortment of SHOES. Which they will sell low for cash or cotton.

Salisbury, Nov. 9th, 1829. 92

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received, from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, at his Store in CONCORD, a general assortment of

GOODS; consisting of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Saddlery, Medicines, Paints, &c. &c.

Having purchased entirely for cash, and intending to sell for cash, he feels assured that he can sell on terms which will be satisfactory to those wishing to purchase.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

D. STORKE.
October 5th, 1829. 3mt100

TIN-WARE Business.

JOHN H. HENLEY, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand at his Tin Shop in Lexington, Davidson county, N. C. a large and handsome assortment of

TIN WARE; which he offers for sale on very accommodating terms, wholesale or retail. Merchants, and others, at a distance, who want Tin Ware to sell again, can have it sent to them on the shortest notice, at the shop prices, which are as low or lower than at any other shop in the upper part of the State.

Feathers, Beeswax, Old Copper, and Fur, will be taken in exchange for Tin Ware. One or two Apprentices wanted to the above business. 5100
Lexington, Dec. 2d, 1829.

ALMANACKS.

Negroes for Sale.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court House in Salisbury, on Friday, the 1st day of January next, nine valuable NEGROES, of different ages and sexes, belonging to the estate of John Weant, late of Rowan county, dec'd. Credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JACOB WEANT, Exec'r.
December 3d, 1829. 3198

Negroes for Sale.

THERE will be sold, at the Court House in Salisbury, on Friday, the 1st day of January next, six likely NEGROES, the property of Thomas Anderson, dec'd. at a credit of six months; bond and approved security will be required from the purchaser.

EZRA ALLEMONG, Ex'r.
21st November, A. D. 1829. 3199

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

GEORGE W. BROWN

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Crockery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, &c.;

which were bought at reduced prices, and will be sold at a small profit, for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Among the Groceries, are first quality

Tenerif Wine, Old Muscatell ditto. Port ditto, Malaga ditto, Genuine Old Holland Gin, old Cognac Brandy, Jamaica and New England Rum; together with every article usually found in a Store in this section of country.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, and examine the above Goods.

Salisbury, Sept. 28th, 1829. 6mt11

New Goods, FRESH FASHIONABLE AND CHEAPER THAN EVER!

ARE now opening at the subscriber's Store in Salisbury; consisting of

DRY GOODS of almost every description, suited to all seasons of the year. Also,

GROCERIES, Hardware and Cutlery, extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and

bought for cash on the best terms, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower for cash than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see fashions, examine qualities, hear prices and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.
J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honoured with by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

Salisbury, Sept. 28, 1829. 3mt98

SALE!

THE subscribers having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Oakes, dec'd. will, on the 11th of January ensuing, proceed to sell, at his late residence, on a credit of twelve months, all of the perishable property of said dec'd. (with the exception of bushels of CORN; a large quantity of manufactured TOBACCO; about fifteen thousand weight of leaf Tobacco, ready for market; between twenty and thirty thousand weight of Seed Cotton.

Also, a quantity of Wheat, Rye, and Oats. Likewise, Horses, Hogs, Cattle, and sheep; and a number of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

All of which property will be sold without reserve: the purchasers giving bond and approved security. The sale to continue from day to day, until all are sold.

THOS. J. OAKES, Adm'r.
PLEASANT OAKES, } Adm'rs.
December 2d, 1829.

Also, at the same time and place, will be hired, for the term of one year, between thirty and forty likely Negroes; among which are men, women, and boys from thirteen to eighteen years of age. From those who hire, bonds with approved security will be scrupulously exacted.

T. J. OAKES, } Adm'r.
P. OAKES, } Adm'r.
5100
December 2d, 1829.

Beware of the Villain!

ON the night of the 5th November, 1829, a certain ISAAC SWEAT, of Montgomery county N. C. stole and carried off the daughter of the subscriber. Sweet is aged about 27, about 6 feet high, well proportioned, light complexioned, and a long nose; my daughter, Polly Hagler, whom the villain has inveigled away, is small in stature, stoop shouldered, fair complexioned, with blue eyes. Sweet has left behind him a good wife and two small children, in a forlorn condition. They started in a one-horse wagon, with a large blind bay horse, and I suppose they aim for Calaway (or Carroll) county, Tennessee. They went in company with two colored men and their white women, and some children by the name of Carter, and one Willis Carter. As said Sweet may attempt to marry or live with my daughter in some unlawful way, I request all good citizens, who may have it in their power, to stop and break up the criminal connexion.

3198 JACOB HAGLER.
Montgomery edg. Dec. 1st, 1829.

Cash, or approved Notes.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber by account, are requested to call on Samuel Reeves before or on the 1st of February next, and settle by paying the cash or giving their notes; those who fail to comply with this reasonable request, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection: the long standing of many of my accounts, compels me to adopt this course.

I continue to carry on the

Black-Smithing Business, in all its various branches, at my old Shop; where I am prepared to execute all descriptions of Work in that line, in a neat and substantial manner, and on most reasonable terms, with the customary indulgence for my pay. He returns his thanks to those who have so liberally patronised him, and hopes to merit a continuation of favors from the public.

FREDERICK MOWRY.
Salisbury, Dec. 2d, 1829. 3198

To Travellers.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just completed his House of Accommodation, situated on the dividing ridge of the waters of the Catawba and Rocky Rivers, immediately at the public road well known as the Rocky River and Wadesboro' Roads, leading from the interior of South Carolina and Charleston, by way of Chew and George Town on the one Road, and from the interior of North Carolina to Charleston, by way of Camden, on the other.

The subscriber informs the public, that he has spared no pains or expense to make those persons comfortable who may honour him with their custom; and assures them that from the high situation of the above Roads, they may be safe in travelling them at all seasons of the year, and that the addition of his stand, makes the stages complete to and from Camden and Cheraw, to Charlotte, Salisbury and Concord, N. C., and also to the Virginia Springs; as well as to those persons visiting the Gold Region of North Carolina.

A. C. LABATT.
Nov. 3d, 1829. 93

Sales of Land for Taxes.

THE following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon, and all costs which may have accrued, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House of Blount county, in the town of Ashville, N. C. on the first Monday in January, 1830, being the fourth day of the month; to wit:

100 acres, lying on Rines' creek, joining Reuben Tennison, value \$200; the land of Geo. Penland, and possessed by him;

30 acres, lying on Flat creek, joining Wm. Pickens, value \$50; the land of Wiley Latner; not possessed.

200 acres, lying on Flat creek, joining Thomas Rines, listed at \$400, possessed by Thomas Roberts and Evan Price, the land of John Arrowood in 1828.

6 acres, lying on Rines creek, joining James Weaver and James Hill; value \$5. the land of Polly Grear; not possessed.

225 acres, lying on Flat creek, joining Jefferson Garrison and Wm. Garrison; value \$225; belonging to the heirs of — Harris; not possessed.

790 acres, in two tracts, lying on the waters of Swannano, listed at \$395; the land of David Haghey; not possessed.

NATHANIEL HARRISON, Wg.
By N. H. ALEXANDER, D'y. Sg't. 4199

WAGONERS, Driving to Fayetteville.

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style — Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828. 10

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for the apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get him, my negro man ISHAM. He is 5 feet 10 or eleven inches high, a very light, suitable fellow; his teeth are even and very white; has a small scar at the edge of the hair on his forehead, about an inch long, made by a horse when he was a child; his complexion is black, speaks quick, and is a good shoemaker: he may try to pass for a free man, or deny his real owner, or alter his name. He was from the jail of Randolph county, N. C. 8th August last. I purchased him from Moses Chambers, Person county, N. C. twelve months since; and he may aim to get back there. It is requested that information may be given to the subscriber immediately, at Chertsville, S. C.

EDWARD MOBLEY.
November 19th, 1829. 601

SHERIFFS DEEDS.

FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition exponas, for sale at this office

Russian Visitors.—The three Russian officers, who arrived in this country by the recent packet from Liverpool, visited on Thursday the Navy Yard, at Brooklyn. One of these gentlemen commanded a line ship of the Russian navy at the battle of Navarino. It is probable that they will examine minutely every thing pertaining to ship building and naval matters during their visit. N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

Miss Honeybuss, a delicate, rosy little Venus of 45, has recovered \$500 in Bedford county, Va. of John Saunders, a stout Dutchman, for refusing to marry her according to promise.

RUSSIA and TURKEY.

The War in Europe (says the Lynchburg Virginian) is at an end. The victorious flag of Russia waves over nearly the whole extent of European Turkey, and over the most important of its Asiatic possessions. True, the Emperor Nicholas does not claim a fee simple right to the Ottoman territory, but he negotiates with the Sultan in the language of a conqueror, determined to cripple forever the resources and strength of the ancient enemy of his Empire. He has not wrested Constantinople from the Turks, but he has paved the way for its future easy subjugation, whenever he or his successors may be prompted by interest or ambition to seize the tempting prize. We have no room to publish the Treaty of Peace agreed on between the high contracting parties, at full length, but we have condensed its principal features, by which the reader may be enabled to appreciate their relative condition. From the tone of the London papers with regard to the Treaty it is easy to see that the English people feel humbled and mortified at the existing state of things. They begin to see and feel that the "fast anchored Isle" is no longer the arbitress of the destinies of Europe. A mightier power even than that of Napoleon has arisen up in the North, the influence of which on the future destinies of Europe and the world cannot be foretold—a power which is more difficult to be resisted, from the nature of its government, the habits and number of its people, and the rigor of its climate. What will be the policy of France, England, Austria &c. it is difficult to foresee. The following is a Synopsis of

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Article 1.—Declares that all hostilities between the parties shall cease from the date of the Treaty.

Art. 2.—Russia restores to Turkey, Moldavia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, &c. from the Danube as far as the sea, together with several other principalities and towns of less note.

Art. 3.—Defines the boundaries of the parties. The Pruth is to continue to form the limits of the Empires. The merchant vessels of both shall have the liberty of navigating the Danube in all its courses. But the Russian ships of war, when ascending the Danube, shall not go beyond the point of its junction with the Pruth.

Art. 4.—Defines the Asiatic frontier of the two Empires; to wit: "the line to which, following the present limits of the Goulet of the Black Sea, ascends as far as the border of America, and from thence, in the straightest direction, as far as the point where the frontiers of the Pashalicks of Akaltnick and Kars meet those of Georgia." All countries situated to the South and West of this line of demarcation, to remain in perpetuity under the domination of the Sublime Porte, whilst those which are situated to the North and East of said line, under the domination of the Emperor of Russia.

Art. 5.—Guarantees to the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia the free exercise of their religion, perfect security, a national and independent administration, and the full liberty of trade.

Art. 6.—The Sublime Porte undertakes immediately to fulfil the conditions of the Treaty of Ackermann.—The violation of this treaty, our readers will recollect, was one of the causes alleged by Russia, as just cause of war.]

Art. 7.—Secures the subjects of Russia, in the Ottoman Empire, full and entire liberty of commerce, which is not to be prohibited or checked in consequence of any regulation or measure, whether it be one of internal administration or internal legislation!! The Russian vessels shall not be subjected to any visit on board whatever, on the part of Ottoman authorities, neither out at sea, nor in any of the ports or roadsteads belonging to the dominions of the Sublime Porte!!—The Sublime Porte engages to watch carefully that the commerce and navigation of the Black Sea shall not experience the slightest obstruction of any nature whatsoever. For this purpose the passage of the Canal of Constantinople and the Strait of the Dardanelles are declared entirely open and free to Russian merchant vessels whenever they are going to or returning from the Black Sea. The Canal of Constantinople and the Strait of the Dardanelles are also declared to be open to all Powers at peace with the Sublime Porte, upon the same conditions as Russian vessels, whether going to or returning from the Russian Ports on the Black Sea. Any infraction of this stipulation is declared beforehand to be an act of hostility, for which Russia is authorised *instantly* to retaliate on Turkey. [This article is written in a tone of haughty arrogance which fully shows how complete has been the Russian conquest and how low is the degradation of the Sultan!]

Art. 8.—Compels the Sublime Porte to

pay to Russia, in the course of 12 months, the sum 1,500,000 ducats of Holland, as an indemnity sustained by Russian merchants, for depredations committed on their commerce, since the year 1806.

Art. 9.—Provides for indemnifying Russia for the expenses of the recent war, (which by a supplemental Treaty, is fixed at 10,000,000 ducats, or nearly 15,000,000 sterling,) to be paid in instalments. On the payment of the first instalments, Adrianople is to be vacated; on the payment of the second, the Russians retreat beyond the Balkan; on the third, beyond the Danube; and when the whole sum has been discharged, they leave the Turkish territory altogether.

Art. 10.—Declares the adherence of the Sublime Porte to the Treaty of London of the 6th of July 1827, by which the independence of Greece is recognized.—Plenipotentiaries are immediately to be appointed by the Ottoman government to settle with those of England, France and Russia the execution of said Treaty.

Art. 11.—Pledges the two parties to take immediate steps to fulfil the conditions of the Treaty; and the Sublime Porte agrees that until the complete evacuation of the territories occupied by the Russian troops, the administration and the order of things established there at the present time, under the influence of Russia, shall be maintained, the Porte not to interfere with them in any manner.

Art. 12.—Orders to be given to the troops on both sides to cease hostilities forthwith; and any thing which shall have been conquered by either party after the signing of the Treaty, to be immediately restored.

Art. 13.—Both powers grant full and entire pardon to such of its subjects as during the war may have assisted in any way the hostile power. [This provision will save the head of many a Turk from the bowstring, as it is not doubtful that treachery was not the least efficient weapon employed by the Russians to effect their purposes.]

Art. 14.—Provides for the mutual exchange of prisoners, without payment of ransom, &c.

Art. 15.—All previous Treaties between the high contracting parties, except such as are annulled by the present, are confirmed, in all their force and effect.

Art. 16 and last.—Provides for the ratification of the Treaty, and the exchange of ratifications, within six weeks from its date, or sooner if practicable.

The Treaty is signed by Count Alexie Orloff as the negotiator on the part of the Sultan, and by Count J. Pahlen, and Dietrich Zabelansky, in behalf of the Emperor Nicholas.

Such are the stipulations by which Turkey is made a province of Russia, Constantinople in effect a Russian port, and Russia herself Dictator of all Europe.

It is said that Baron Rothschild, the great rich London banker, and himself a Jew, has agreed to loan the Sultan the money without interest, the Sultan engaging to yield to the Baron forever the sovereignty of Jerusalem, and the territory of ancient Palestine, which was occupied by the twelve tribes of Israel. If this be true, it is not the least remarkable circumstance which will have grown out of the Russo-Turkish war.

Omar Pacha.—An officer of the British squadron at Constantinople states that in consequence of the general defection of the Turkish Army at Adrianople, at the time Count Dietrich approached, Omar Pacha betook himself to the Sultan's camp near Constantinople, stated his case, and submitted himself to his master. The Sultan was much affected, and pardoned the unfortunate Pacha.

With regard to the materials for resistance possessed by Mahmoud, this English officer says that when the mosques were opened and the empire was declared to be in danger, when the dervises called upon every fifth man to take up arms in defence of their faith, the people listened with sullen indifference, and that the Sultan could only collect around his person eighteen thousand men, to oppose the invaders. And even on these he could not rely,—treason, disaffection, open hatred and concealed hatred beset him on all sides; plots were formed against his life and that of his son, and the revengeful Janissaries had vowed that no family of Othman should be no more. Such materials for protecting an empire are worse than nothing.

At York, Dec. 12, 1829.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Raleigh Register of Monday, 30th ult. states, that "the following preamble and Resolutions were submitted on Saturday, 28th, in the House of Commons, and adopted:

WHEREAS, it is an object of great importance to the commerce of this State, that the waters of Neuse River should be connected with those of Beaufort Harbor, by a Ship Canal:

Resolved, That a joint select committee be appointed to take into consideration the most effectual means for making such canal and to enquire into the propriety of requiring the aid of the General Government, thereto.

Mr. Mebane submitted the following resolutions, which were laid on the table:

Resolved, That this State has a right to demand of the General Government, at least, an equal proportion of the surplus funds of said Government, to be applied by the Legislature of this State, to the internal improvement of the same.

Resolved further, That it is the opinion of this Legislature, that such appropriations should be first applied to those improvements in this State, which are of most importance to the State, while at the same time, they contribute most to the general good.—And that the General Government have no right to make any appropriation or internal improvement in this State, without the consent of the State.

Education of the Poor.—The bill submitted by Mr. M'Farland, for the education of the poor children of the State, provides, that so soon as the Literary Fund shall amount to \$150,000, and annually thereafter, the Public Treasurer shall hand over to the County Trustees of each county, the portion of public money which may be coming to each of their respective Counties from said fund; and that each County shall draw an amount, proportionate to its population and taxation. It is made the duty of the County Court, to appoint annually, School Commissioners in each Captain's district, whose duty will be to ascertain the number of destitute children in their respective districts, between the ages of 5 and 16, and cause said children, where the parents are willing, to be sent to any school within five miles distance, and pay for their tuition out of the money allotted from the fund, for this purpose. No child to remain at school longer than is necessary to acquire a knowledge of Reading, Writing, Grammar and Arithmetic.

The New Bank.—The provisions of Mr. Martin's Bank Bill, are in substance, as follows: All the property and stock belonging to the State, of every description, is to constitute a part of the Capital of said Bank, and is to be vested in a President and five Directors, and the faith of the State is pledged for the support of said Bank. The principal Officers and Directors to be elected by the Legislature, annually. All the Officers of the Bank to give bond with security, conditioned for their good behaviour. The Bank is to be called the Bank of the State of North Carolina, and its charter is to extend to the year 1855: Authorizes the Treasurer of the State, to execute bonds in behalf of the State, payable at periods of 5, 10 and 15 years to the President and Directors of said Bank, for such sums as shall be deemed most advantageous, the whole amount however, not to exceed \$300,000; which bonds, the President and Directors are authorized to negotiate at a rate of interest not to exceed six per cent. The Bank to discount notes with sufficient security—to make loans not exceeding \$2000, in the nature of discount, on real property secured by deed in trust, with power to sell in default of payment—loan to be made for six months, with privilege of renewing on payment of interest.

Relief of Poor People.—The bill introduced by Mr. Wyche, to mitigate the severity of executions and for the further relief of insolvent debtors, provides, that for all debts contracted after the 1st day of May next, no execution shall be levied on any crop whilst growing, except executions issuing on attachments. It further provides, that when any execution shall be levied on land, to satisfy any debt contracted after the period above named, the crop growing, shall be deemed the property of the Defendant, who shall retain the right to secure it, but shall not commit waste or retain possession of any house. The bill provides also, that for debts hereafter contracted, 10 bushels of Corn or Wheat and 100 lbs. of Beef, Pork or Bacon, for the debtor and the same for his wife and each child, shall be exempt from seizure and excepted in the oath to be taken, or the schedule to be rendered by any insolvent debtor.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Nov. 25.—Mr. Moore presented a bill requiring that a majority of the freeholders shall hereafter have the privilege of electing Justices of the Peace, which was rejected on its 2d reading; Mr. Love, a bill relative to Cartagey creek, in Macon county; passed, and sent to the commons; Mr. Allen, a bill to amend the act of 1824, relative to a turnpike road in Rutherford and Buncombe; Mr. Allison, a bill to revive an act authorizing the committee of finance of

Iredell county to settle with the commissioners of the town of Statesville; and Mr. Harris, a bill fixing the muster-ground of the 1st regt. Davidson militia; passed, and sent to the commons. Mr. M'Diarmid offered a resolution, for enabling creditors to collect their debts out of an intestate's estate when administration is not granted within a limited time.

Thursday, Nov. 26.—The committee of claims reported a resolution for paying to the representatives of the late Chief Justice Taylor \$1250, arrearages of his salary. Mr. Allison presented a bill, to authorize the purchasing of land to build a Poor-House in Iredell county; which was passed, and sent to the House of commons. Mr. Montgomery, of Hertford, offered a resolution, giving three Justices in any county authority to try five persons of color for all offences, other than capital offences, without a jury. Mr. Moore offered a resolution, authorizing the Treasurer to make a loan from the State Bank, on the deposit of Treasury Notes, to defray the expenses of government, should it become necessary; which was referred to the committee of finance.

Friday, Nov. 27.—Mr. Cowper offered a resolution to provide by law for making an equal division of an insolvent debtor's estate, among all his creditors, in proportion to their claims. Mr. Allen offered resolutions, calling on the State Treasurer to bring suit, and the Solicitor of the 6th district to prosecute Samuel Chunn, for certain alleged fraudulent transactions, as President of the Buncombe Turnpike Company; these resolutions were laid on the table. The committee reported against the petitions of Robt. Robeson and Henry Huston, of Mecklenburg county. Mr. Davidson presented the petition of Thos. Walker, of Mecklenburg, for a pension.

Saturday, Nov. 28.—Mr. Martin from the com. of claims, reported in favor of discontinuing the annual appropriation of \$600, for the education of Miss Udny M. Blakely; the report was laid on the table. Mr. Welch presented a bill to authorize James M'Kee, sheriff of Haywood county, to collect certain arrearages of taxes.

Monday, Nov. 30.—Mr. Marshall presented a bill relative to Wadesborough Academy, in Anson county; which passed through three readings, and was ordered to be engrossed. The resolution in favor of Absalom Williams, of Davidson county, was passed, and ordered to be enrolled. The resolution, offered 27th inst. by Mr. Allen, concerning Samuel Chunn's connexion with the Buncombe turnpike road, was modified, on motion of Mr. Sneed, so as merely to inquire into circumstances connected with the letting of contracts by said Chunn, on said road. Mr. Allen presented a petition from Buncombe, for an appropriation to open a road in said county. The bill relative to the relief of certain purchasers of Cherokee lands, passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Burgin presented a bill to repeal the act of 1828, relative to a part of the road from Morganton to Avery's turnpike. The bill for the payment of jurors in Rowan, was finally passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

Tuesday, Dec. 1.—Mr. Wellborn offered a resolution for an appropriation for improving the roads from Wilkesborough to Trapp Hill, and Jonesville; and to the Lead Mines, Salt Works, and quarry of Plaster of Paris, in Virginia. Mr. Matthews offered a resolution to provide for giving more publicity to Deeds of Trust Mortgages. On motion of Mr. Caldwell, resolved into committee of the whole. Mr. Marshall in the chair, and took up the bill erecting a new county from parts of Burke and Buncombe; and after considerable discussion, the committee rose, and reported in favor of passing the bill; the question being put on agreeing to the report of the committee, it was decided in the negative, 30 to 28, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Brower, Burgin, Caldwell, Crump, Davidson, Dick, Franklin, Harris, Hoke, Johnson, Love, M'Diarmid, M'Intyre, M'Farland, M'Neill, Marshall, Meares, Melchor, Mitchell, Montgomery of Orange, Moore, Ramsay, Smith, Wellborn, and Welch.

Nays.—Messrs. Askew, Barnes, Beasley, Bell, Burney, Cowper, Davenport, Davis, Dickinson, Etheridge, Hinton of Wake, Hinton of Beaufort, Leonard, M'Donnel, Matthews, Miller, Montgomery of Hertford, Mosely, Moye, Pool, Spaight, Saunders, Sherrard, Sneed, Underwood, Walton, Ward, Williams of Franklin, Williams of Martin, and Wilson.

The question being on the passage of the bill, Mr. Sherrard moved to amend it so as to provide for erecting a new county from parts of Wayne, Edgecombe, Nash, and Johnston, to be called Spaight; the bill and amendment were then committed to the select committee who reported the bill.

Wednesday, Dec. 2.—Mr. Hoke presented a bill concerning the liability of certain persons in the town of Lincolnton, to work on the roads; Mr. Love, a bill relative to the surveying of the Cherokee lands; Mr. Dick, relative to the town of Greensboro; Mr. Allen, a bill concerning the Buncombe turnpike company. Mr. Cowper offered a resolution to exonerate

state securities on original notes, whenever executions before Justices of the peace on such notes shall be stayed without the consent of such original securities. Mr. Davidson presented the petition of Hugh McCain, of Mecklenburg; and Mr. Dick, a petition from Martha W. Patrick, of Greensboro.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, Nov. 25.—Mr. Swain presented a bill to secure the fair valuation of lands, when given in for taxation. Mr. Stockard offered a resolution to provide by law for requiring attorneys to refund retaining fees, when they retire from practice; and Mr. Newland, a resolution to provide for making the amercement of Sheriffs proportional to the execution for the non-satisfaction of which they are amerced. Mr. Newland presented a bill to amend the revenue law of 1822. Mr. Nash, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill altering the punishment for Bigamy from death to imprisonment.

Thursday, Nov. 26.—Mr. Neill presented a bill to compensate the jurors of Burke county; Mr. Morris, a bill more effectually to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up Rocky River; Mr. Carson, a bill showing how far certain incorporated companies shall be entitled to recover in suits by them instituted; and Mr. Fisher, a bill to regulate public sales of land, and to protect from execution a certain portion of a persons freehold. Mr. Nash reported a bill, fixing the true construction of the term liquidated accounts. Mr. Nash reported a bill to render void the sale of spirituous liquors by the small measure. The resolution, offered by Mr. Wiseman, in favor of Absalom Williams, of Davidson county, was passed, and sent to the Senate. The committee reported adverse to the petition from Lincoln, in relation to the Poor House of said county. The resignation of John Dargan, Col. 2d regt. Montgomery militia, was read and accepted.

Friday, Nov. 27.—Mr. Whitaker, of Mecon, offered a bill to revive the act of 1827, authorizing Thomas Brown to erect two gates, &c. Mr. Nash reported from the judiciary committee, that it is inexpedient to pass any law on the subject of remunerating owners of slaves where they are executed for crimes against the state. Mr. Swain presented a bill authorizing the Governor to grant certain lands to the Baptist Congregation at Franklin, in Mecon county. Mr. Wyche offered a bill further to mitigate the severity of executions. Mr. Taylor offered a bill to reduce the number of Trustees of the University, to 21.

Saturday, Nov. 28.—Mr. Mendenhall reported a resolution, from the com. of claims, directing the Sec'y. of State to issue a grant to Jas. Riley, of Davidson county, for 110 acres of land; read three times, and ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Carson presented a petition from Rutherford, for restoring James Howard to credit. The bills to pay jurors in Burke, and to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up Rocky River, were read the third time, and ordered to be engrossed.

Monday, Nov. 30.—The bill relative to the Turnpike road in Rutherford and Buncombe, was received from the senate, and read the first time. Mr. Moore offered a bill to legitimate and alter the name of Thos. Pettie, of Surry. Mr. Newland offered a bill concerning a troop of Cavalry in Burke, Wilkes and Iredell. The bill to fix the muster ground of 1st regt. Davidson militia, was finally passed, and ordered to be enrolled. Mr. Calloway offered a resolution to prevent the removal of suits from one county to another, except in certain cases; which the House refused to adopt. The committee of internal improvement reported, that it was not in their power to ascertain satisfactorily the manner in which the \$25,000 subscribed by the State to the Yackin Navigation Company, has been disposed of; but the committee suggest, that the legislature compel the Treasurer of the Company to state a full account.

Tuesday, Dec. 1.—Mr. Swain presented a bill to incorporate the Vance Circulating Library Society of Asheville. The bill to incorporate the Wadesboro' Academy, and the bill for the relief of certain purchasers of Cherokee lands, were received from the senate, and passed their first reading in this house. The bill for altering the punishment for bigamy, from death to imprisonment, was passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Wednesday, Dec. 2.—Mr. Campbell offered a resolution, for an appropriation to connect the waters of Lockwood's Folly and Elizabeth River, by a Canal. Mr. Moore presented a bill to authorize Matthew M. Hughes, of Surry, to erect a dam across Fishers river. Mr. Bogle of Iredell offered a resolution, to provide by law that all debts due from deceased persons and others, shall be regarded in law of equal dignity; and be entitled in the absence of full assets, to proportionate payments. The military committee were instructed to examine into the condition, &c. of the Public Arms in the Arsenal at Raleigh.

Judge Wilkins, member elect from the Allegheny district in Pennsylvania to the next Congress, has resigned, and Henry Baldwin is announced as a candidate to supply his place.

POSTSCRIPT.

DAVID F. CALDWELL, Esq. Senator from this county, was elected Speaker of the Senate, on the 9th inst. in place of Redford Brown, Esq. elected United States Senator: State of the balloting: Caldwell, 33; Charles L. Hinton, 17; Stephen Miller, 5.

Judge Duncan Cameron is elected President of the State Bank at Raleigh, in place of Judge Ruffin, elected to the Supreme Court.

Maxwell Chambers, Esq. is appointed President of the Salisbury Branch: the other directors are D. F. Caldwell, T. L. Cowan, T. G. Polk, M. Brown, J. Murphy, J. Martin, Jr. J. Giles, S. L. Ferrand, M. W. Alexander of Mecklenburg, Theophilus Shultz of Stokes, E. Davidson of Iredell, and John Hoke of Lincoln.

His Excellency Gov. Owen was re-elected Gov. of the State, on the 9th, for the ensuing year, without opposition.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

By the laudable enterprise of Mr. Williams, contractor for the stage-mail from Raleigh to this place, by Chatham, Randolph &c. the mail due Monday night, was received here on Sunday night about 7 o'clock, 24 hours in advance of the regular time; by which we received President Jackson's first annual Message to Congress, in an extra from the Star office in Raleigh, and also in the Richmond Compiler of the 9th inst. We were also favored by the Editors of the Compiler with their paper of the 10th, which contains the organization of Congress.

In the Senate, Gen. Samuel Smith, President pro tem took the chair, and after some preliminary business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Andrew Stevenson was re-elected Speaker, receiving 152 votes. W. D. Martin 21, J. B. Sutherland 4. H. R. Storrs 4. J. W. Taylor 3, scattering 7; Messrs. Martin, Sutherland, Storrs, and Taylor, were not candidates. Matthew St. Clair Clark was re-elected Clerk, receiving 135 votes, Virgil Maxey 54, scattering 3. Benjamin Burch re-elected door-keeper; Overton Carr, assistant door-keeper; John O. Dunn, Sergeant at Arms.

Contrary to expectation, President Jackson's Message is quite long—it will fill nearly the whole of our paper, independent of the advertisements. It would be entirely useless and unsatisfactory to give any portion of it in this morning's paper: for we have so little space, what we could give would afford no gratification to any of our readers.

From a hasty perusal, we feel peculiar satisfaction in being enabled to express a confident belief, that this first Message of our venerable and illustrious President, will still more endear him to the American people. He has taken a statesman-like view of all those subjects of national concernment, which pertain to his office. His ideas are expressed in a plain, candid, independent and perspicuous manner.

He recommends, 1st, an alteration of the Constitution, giving the election of President directly to the people, rendering the President ineligible after one term; 2d, a general extension of the law which limits certain offices to four years; 3d, calls the attention of Congress to the existing Tariff, believing that some of its provisions need modifying; 4th, speaks of the flattering condition of the revenue, its adequacy to meet all the expenditures of government, and gradually to pay off the public debt; 5th, recommends apportioning the surplus revenue among the several States, instead of making appropriations for internal improvements; 5th, recommends more efficient means for collecting debts due the U. S. such large amounts of which have heretofore been lost; and with this view, that the Attorney General be placed on the same footing of other Heads of Departments, and making it his duty to see that all difficulties in the way of collecting the public dues be speedily removed, &c.; 7th, recommends that Congress inquire what offices can be dispensed with, what expenses retrenched, &c.; 8th, recommends the Military Academy at West Point, to the fostering care of Congress; recommends a pension to every indigent Revolutionary Soldier; recommends setting apart a district of country West of the Mississippi river, for those Indians who are disposed to emigrate, to remove to; recommends dispensing with a Naval Board, and constituting its members the heads of separate Bureaus in the Navy Department; and recommends merging the Marine Corps in the Artillery and Infantry; speaks of the satisfactory condition of the Post Office Department; &c. &c.

The above are only some of the most prominent subjects touched on in the Message; we shall try to present the entire of this able and important document to our readers next week.

General D. R. Williams of S. C. has sent to the secretary of the Navy a sample of cotton cordage, made at his Factory on the Pee Dee, with a view to the substitution of cotton instead of hempen cordage in the naval service of the United States.

RETALING SPIRITS.

We have heretofore stated, that Judge Nash brought forward a bill in the House of Commons, to render void contracts for the sale of spirituous liquors by the small measure; we since learn from the Raleigh papers, that the bill was put on its second read, on the 1st inst., and after eliciting a good deal of discussion, in which Messrs. Gaston, Nash, O'Brien, and Wyche, participated, it was rejected, 85 to 36; as follows: those who voted for the passage of the bill, were Messrs. Baker of Edgecombe, Banner, Barringer Bateman, Bogle, Borden, Buie, Buttner, Byrum, Campbell, Cheason, Cunningham, Fisher, Gaston, Guze, Graham, Green, Houghton, Hellen, Kendall, King, Mendenhall, Murchison, Morpheus of New-Hanover, Murphree of Richmond, M'Lean, Neill, Nash, Nicholson of Richmond, Patrick, Purcell, Stockard, Swain, Taylor, Whitaker of Macon.

Those who voted against were Messrs. Alexander, Arrington, Baker of Ashe, Barnard, Bell, Bethell, Blair, Branch, Brooks, Brown, Brower, Chamblee, Cooper, Cox, Davenport, Dozier, Edmondston, Enloe, Farrier, Gary, Grandy, Hancock, Harper, Hatch, Hayley, Hill of Wilmington, Hill of Rockingham, Horton, Hodge, Jarvis, Jones of Warren, Jones of Wake, Kerr, Larkins, Lilley, Little, Loretz, Love, Mabane, Melvin, Moon, Monk, Moore, Morris, Moye, Millin, M'Gehee, Neill, O'Brien, Orr, Pearson, Polk, Rawls, Rhodes Richardson, Russell, Sasser, Sawyer, Simpson Simmonds of Columbus, Simmons of Currituck, Sloan, Smallwood, Smith, Snyder, Speight, Stanly, S. Edman, Wake, Winder, Williams, Wilson, Wooten of Columbus, A. W. Wooten, C. Wooten of Lenoir, Wright, Wyche, York, Callo-way, Clark, Carson.

New South Wales.—Van Dieman's Land papers to the 30th of May, give dreadful accounts of murders committed by the native blacks on the settlers. In most instances these savages had eluded the detachments sent out in search of them. Accounts from New South Wales, inserted in the above papers, state that a dreadful malady, of the species of ophthalmia, was prevailing in Sydney. Old and young were afflicted, and some instances occurred of persons having entirely lost their eye-sight.

Finances of Georgia.—The Annual Treasury Report was submitted to the Legislature on the 7th instant. The receipts for the year ending 31st October, 1825, were, \$271,611 08—the amount remaining in the Treasury on 1st Nov. 1828, was \$631,529 36—making a total of \$903,140 44. The expenditures of the last political year (including \$517,088 46, paid to the Central Bank) were \$712,063 94. Remaining in the Treasury, \$191,076 50. The appropriations for County Academies amounted to \$14,302 44—Poor School Fund, \$742 58.

A Mammoth Stage.—A public vehicle, replete an Omnibus, is now running between Paris and Orleans, which is calculated to accommodate sixty persons.

Georgia.—On the 20th ultimo, the following appointments were made by the Legislature of Georgia, Everard Hamilton Secretary of State; Hines Holt, Treasurer; T. B. Howard, Comptroller General; and John Bethune, Surveyor General.

On Saturday last, the Board of Internal Improvement met in this city, and, after acting on the business before them, adjourned. On the same day, their annual report was laid before the Legislature, and ordered to be printed. *Ral. Star 3d inst.*

Restoration of the Jews.—A letter from Smyrna, published in the London Courier Journal, states that it is reported on good authority that Baron Rothschild, the great banker, has engaged to furnish the Sultan the enormous sum of 350,000,000 piastres, at three instalments, without interest, on condition of the Sultan's engaging for himself and his successors, to yield to the Baron forever, the sovereignty of Jerusalem, and the territory of ancient Palestine, which was occupied by the twelve tribes. The Baron's intention is to grant to rich Israelites, who are scattered about in different parts of the world, portions of that fine country, where he proposes to establish seigniorities, and to give them, as far as possible, their ancient and sacred laws. Thus, it is supposed, the descendants of the Hebrews will at length have a country. It is further added that a little army being judged necessary for the restored kingdom, measures have been taken for recruiting it out of the wrecks of the Jewish battalion raised in Holland by Louis Bonaparte.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—The last periscola Gazette contains an account of the shipwreck of the schooner Magnolia, Captain Ray, one of the packets between Marks and New Orleans. She was capsized in a squall near Pensacola on the 6th ultimo, and every soul on board, except one, perished. Those lost consisted of nine men, one lady, and two children.

The President of Mexico has issued a decree, abolishing slavery in that Republic.

Salisbury:

DECEMBER 15, 1829.

COL. ABRAHAM RENCHER, of Chatham county, we now have positive intelligence, is elected to Congress from this district. The following is an authentic state of the poll in all the counties of the district:

	Renger.	Long.
In Rowan	771	169
In Chatham	676	378
In Davidson	424	223
In Randolph	101	768
	1972	1538

Renger's majority 434

In publishing this result, we cannot withhold an expression of our high gratification;—the more so, as we feel a confidence that the issue is not more grateful to a majority of the people of the district, than propitious to their best interests. The principles and political partialities of the member elect, are such as will harmonize with those of the district; and in his qualifications, we have a guarantee, that our sentiments and our local interests will be ably and faithfully represented in the Councils of the Nation. We do not say this, however, in a spirit of exultation; for we should regret extremely to add a single pang to those feelings which two successive defeats must have produced in the former incumbent: we sincerely wish him a peaceful and a blissful retirement from the cares and responsibilities of a public life; its honors we should suppose he had enjoyed long enough, to have become convinced of their unsatisfying, and, hence, we have a right to argue, undesirable nature.

BEDFORD BROWN, Esq. of Caswell county, the present Speaker of the State Senate, has been elected a Senator in Congress, in place of Gov. Branch, appointed Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Brown is a gentleman of respectable talents, and will do justice to the high and responsible station he has been called to fill. We must express our regret, however, that some one of the gentlemen located farther West, whose names were run, could not have succeeded. Our respected townsman, C. FISHER, Esq. having received 66 votes on the 13th balloting, we fear there must have been "something rotten in the State of Denmark," to have caused his defeat under such apparently propitious circumstances. There were fifteen ballotings, before a choice was effected; the following is the result of each:

	Meigs	Boone	Madison	Clinton	Franklin	Washington	Wayne	Lincoln	Rockingham	Orange	Rocky Mount	Rowan	Salisbury	Swain	Transylvania	Union	Watauga	Wilkes	Yancey
1st	14	30	34	47	54	62	71	84	90	106	116	126	140	156	166	176	186	196	206
2nd	14	30	34	47	54	62	71	84	90	106	116	126	140	156	166	176	186	196	206
3rd	14	30	34	47	54	62	71	84	90	106	116	126	140	156	166	176	186	196	206
4th	14	30	34	47	54	62	71	84	90	106	116	126	140	156	166	176	186	196	206
5th	14	30	34	47	54	62	71	84	90	106	116	126	140	156	166	176	186	196	206
6th	14	30	34	47	54	62	71	84	90	106	116	126	140	156	166	176	186	196	206
7th	14	30	34	47	54	62	71	84	90	106	116	126	140	156	166	176	186	196	206
8th	14	30	34	47	54	62	71	84	90	106	116	126	140	156	166	176	186	196	206
9th	14	30	34	47	54	62	71	84	90	106	116	126	140	156	166	176	186	196	206
10th	14	30	34	47	54	62	71	84	90	106	116	126	140	156	166	176	186	196	206
11th	14	30	34	47	54	62	71	84	90	106	116	126	140	156	166	176	186	196	206
12th	14	30	34	47	54	62	71	84	90	106	116	126	140	156	166	176	186	196	206
13th	14	30	34	47	54	62	71	84	90	106	116	126	140	156	166	176	186	196	206
14th	14	30	34	47	54	62	71	84	90	106	116	126	140	156	166	176	186	196	206
15th	14	30	34	47	54	62	71	84	90	106	116	126	140	156	166	176	186	196	206

We have a letter from Charles Fisher, Esq. member from this town, under date of 8th inst. which states, that "the Sheriff bill will pass the Commons; and the majority for it in the Senate will be 5 or 6. The bill to compel Quakers to muster, failed in the Commons yesterday, by 5 votes. Martin's Bank Bill is under debate in the Senate; some think it will pass; I doubt it; although there is a strong disposition among a majority of the members to see something done on the subject of the circulating medium."

The U. S. ship *Barnet* is safe. Doubts were, at one time, entertained, that she had been foundered, and all on board lost; but a letter has been received at New-York, stating that the ship was blown off to sea from the port of Tampico, and dismasted in a tremendous gale; she has been taken into Tampico, and will repair; all on board are well.

The Hon. Bushrod Washington, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at Philadelphia, on the 26th ult. He was in the 71st year of his age, and had been on the Supreme Court Bench 52 years, having been appointed by the elder Adams. His remains were taken to Mount Vernon, to repose by the side of those of his illustrious Uncle, the immortal Gen. Geo. Washington.

Frightful Mortality.—From some time early in the summer, till the yellow fever abated this fall, there died in the city of New-Orleans five thousand five hundred persons.

Legislature.—Several Important

Propositions are before the Legislature. A bill, introduced by Mr. Martin of Rockingham, to establish a BANK on behalf, and for the benefit, of the State; a bill introduced by Dr. Montgomery of Orange to vest the election of Sheriffs in the great body of the people; a bill, introduced by Mr. M. Farland, to provide for the education of the poor children of the State; on the 24th ult. Mr. Caldwell, of the Senate from this county, submitted the following resolution, which, on his motion, was laid on the table for the present, to wit: "Resolved, as the opinion of this Legislature, that Congress, under the Constitution, possesses the power of making improvements of national concern, and of appropriating the public funds towards the provision of the general welfare." Should this resolution pass the Legislature, our Senators and Representatives in Congress will, in some degree, feel relieved from any embarrassments under which they may now labor, in using their influence to procure for North Carolina her just proportion of the national funds, which are, and in all probability will continue to be, appropriated to objects of Internal Improvement in the different States. It will be seen that Mr. Enloe, member from Macon has instituted an inquiry into the expediency of following the example of Georgia and Alabama, in extending the laws of North Carolina over the Indian tribes within her borders. On Wednesday, the 25th ult. the bill to reduce the salary of the Supreme Court Judges, from \$2,500 to \$3,000 each per annum, was rejected by a vote of 52 to 48. Mr. Gaston is said by the Register to have delivered one of the most brilliant speeches against this bill, ever heard in the Legislature, which powerfully affected the House: in the course of his argument, Mr. G. remarked, that this was the last time his voice would be heard in the councils of his country. The committee to which was referred the bill for erecting a new county, from parts of Burke and Buncombe, have reported in favor of the measure. The bill directing an annual term of the Supreme Court to be held at Statesville, has passed the first reading, and been referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Nash has reported a bill from the judiciary committee, to alter the punishment for the crime of bigamy, from death to imprisonment, whipping, &c. The resolution to discontinue the annual appropriation of \$600, for the education of Miss Ulmey M. Blakely (daughter of the late Capt. Blakeley, of the Navy) has passed the House of Commons. The State has already appropriated \$8000 for her education; and her property is worth \$16,000. The bill to reduce the price of vacant lands from 10 to 5 cents per acre, has been indefinitely postponed. Mr. Nash from the judiciary committee, reported that the penalties against Usury are sufficiently severe, and that it is inexpedient to alter the law in relation thereto.

Practice of Medicine.—Mr. Wheeler has introduced a resolution into the House of Commons to check Quackery—or, in other words, for "enacting a law which will aid in repressing the practice of Medicine, in this State, by incompetent persons." We most devoutly hope some such law may be passed, to check the ravages which swarms of empiricks are daily committing in our State.

Insolvent Debtors.—It is as notorious as noon-day, that shameless frauds and villany are continually practiced under the present laws in relation to insolvent debtors: the honest creditor is cheated out of his dues by trusts, mortgages, assignments, &c.; while a few favorites secure their claims against the insolvent, to the uttermost farthing. We rejoice, therefore, to perceive, that a proposition is before the Legislature (which we hope will be matured into a law) to provide for an equal division of an insolvent's estate, among all his creditors, in proportion to their respective claims.

The Bank of Augusta (Georgia) has declared a dividend on its capital stock, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. A good business.

Mrs. Washington, the wife of Judge Washington, died while on the way to attend the funeral of her husband.

The State Bank of North Carolina has declared a dividend of three per cent. on its capital stock, for the past year; payable at the principal bank on Monday, the 7th inst. at the several branches fifteen days thereafter.

The Printer of an Eastern paper says, that many of his patrons would make good wheel horses, they hold back so well.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States, arrived in Raleigh the 3d inst. on his way to Washington City. He visited both Houses of the Legislature, during the day, attended by His Excellency Gov. Owen. He was invited by the members of the General Assembly, through their committee, composed of Messrs. Wm. Gaston, B. Brown, Wm. J. Alexander, T. G. Polk, R. B. Gary, J. A. Hill, and C. L. Hinton, to partake of a public dinner; but from his previous arrangements, and the call of duty at the seat of the General Government, (considerations which should always outweigh, with a patriot statesman, those of personal gratification) he was compelled to forego the pleasure of a compliance with the invitation.

The annual Report of the Public Treasurer, of the fiscal concerns of N. Carolina, was given in our last paper. This is a document at all times interesting to all classes of our citizens; but more especially so at this particular juncture when a heavy pecuniary pressure has recently been, and is still, to an embarrassing degree, felt throughout the State. It will be seen with regret, that it is computed the ordinary sources of the revenue of the state will be inadequate to the current expenditures of the coming year; and that other than ordinary means will have to be resorted to, in order to make good the deficit. This falling off, however, is not attributable to any want of skill or prudent foresight in the Treasurer—for there is not, perhaps, a man in the state better qualified for that station than Col. Roberts; combining, as he does, industry with indefatigable research, and a familiar acquaintance in figures and money matters with a bland and obliging disposition. The general pressure of the times, and consequent unproductiveness of the sources whence the state derives her revenue, are the principal causes of the paucity of the receipts into the treasury during the last fiscal year.

We are pleased to hear, that the state is likely to retain the valuable services of Col. Roberts, and that he will probably continue as Public Treasurer, another year at least.

Winter.—A letter to the Editor, from Buncombe county, dated 4th inst. says: "We have had two snows over here, already; one of them fell to the depth of two inches. We expect a very rigid winter."

Hogs.—The same letter says: "There will be a great disproportion between the number of the Hogs driven through here this and last year. The Kentuckians curse the tariff and the toll gates."

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The ship James Cropper has arrived at Norfolk from Liverpool, by which the editors of the Norfolk Bulletin have received London papers to the 29th October, and Liverpool dates to 31st of the same. The intelligence is not very important.

The Paris Constitutionnel of the 27th Oct. (says the Globe and Traveller) alleges that M. D. Polignac, convinced that he will not be able to meet the Chamber with his present colleagues, is seriously endeavoring to introduce some modifications of a liberal character.

Cotton.—The Liverpool Chronicle of the 31st Oct. says:—We have to notice another week of extensive business in the Cotton market—the sales during the last five weeks reaching 103,200 bags. The import this week is only 1832 bags, but the sales are 19,230 bags; about last week's prices.

Cotton.—Sea Island, fine, good, and middling, 11d to 2s; stained 5 to 10d; upland bowed 5 to 6d; N. Orleans 5 to 7d; Ten. and Alab 5 to 6d.

At the Corn Exchange, business has been very flat, but there has been some demand for bonded Wheat for exportation to France. It is said that more than 30 vessels are now loading with grain in the river for French ports.

The blockade of the Dardanelles with the Russian fleet is now raised, and merchantmen of all nations pass the Hellespont without obstacle and without being searched."

Affairs of the East.—The prevailing opinion is, that though the treaty is not signed, the Porte will find much difficulty in fulfilling it, because of the exhausted state of his funds.

Advices from Constantinople, Sept. 28, states that the Sultan is about sending, or has sent, an Ambassador to St. Petersburg, to negotiate for a modification of some of the articles of the Treaty. This mission is confided to Halil Pacha; and an article in the Messenger des Chambres of Oct. 28, says it seems to hold out some hopes of salvation.

Portugal.—Letters from Lisbon state that the capital is still in a disturbed condition—that assassinations and atrocities are common, and that business is entirely at a stand.—The number of prisoners in Portugal is 25,000.

South Carolina.—The legislature of South Carolina convened at Columbia, on the 23d ultimo; and on the 24th Governor Miller transmitted his message to that body. His language is strong and unequivocal in relation to the Tariff. It represents the finances of the State in a very favorable light, and suggests the propriety of taxing Bank stock, monies at interest, &c.; recommends making Columbia emphatically the Seat of Government, and that all public officers should reside there; speaks favorably of the Rail Road Company, of the Medical College of Charleston, and of Columbia College; recommends a reform of the Criminal Code, &c. &c. Ref. Star.

Gen. Scott.—We have heretofore mentioned the arrival from Europe of this gallant officer of our army; it is now announced in the Northern papers, that he has acquiesced in the decisions made against him, as to precedence in rank over Generals Macomb and Gaines, and has reported himself to headquarters for duty.

In a letter from Gen. Scott to the Secretary of War, on this subject, in which after protesting against the course pursued by the last as well as the present administration in relation to brevet rank, he observes—"In obedience to the universal advice of my friends, who deem it incumbent on me to sacrifice my own convictions and feelings to what may, by an apt error, be considered the repeated decisions of the civil authority of my country, I have bro't myself to make that sacrifice, and therefore withdraw the tender of my resignation, now on file in your department." In reply, Major Eaton remarks—"Agreeably to your request, the furlough, heretofore granted you, is revoked from and after the 20th inst. You will accordingly report to the commanding general, Alex'r Macomb, for duty."

General Scott is now in command of the military district of New York.

Mr. M. Lane, American minister to England, had his first audience with the king, at Windsor Castle, on the 12th Oct. He was introduced by the Earl of Aberdeen, principal secretary of state for foreign affairs.

MARRIED.

In Rowan county, on Thursday evening, the 5th ult. by John Niblock, Esq. Mr. Alfred Rex to Miss Elizabeth Cannon.

In Washington City, on the 19th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, Capt. Thomas F. Hunt, of the United States army, (and formerly of Salisbury,) to Mrs. Dorcas K. Lovell, daughter of the late Ezekiel King, Esq. of the former place.

In Davidson county, on Thursday, 3d ult. by Thomas Hampton, Esq. Mr. Pleasant Hunt to Miss Emily Davis, all of Davidson county, and all for Jackson.

DIED.

At Charlotte, on the 21st ult. Miss Charlotte Graham, in the 22d year of her age. On the same day, Nancy, infant daughter of Mr. Patrick Harris. In Mecklenburg county, 29th ult. Capt. William P. Springs, aged 40 years. He was much respected as a citizen, and esteemed as a neighbor. On the same day, Miss Martha Parks.

THE MARKETS.

Provisionary Prices, December 12, 1829.—Cotton 14 to 15 cents, corn 20 to 25, beef 2 to 3, butter 10 to 12, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 40 to 65, Irish potatoes 25 to 30, sweet do. 20 to 25, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 17 to 22, salt 1 to 1.25, homespun cloth 15 to 25, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 8 to 10, turkeys 15 to 20.

Peterburg, Virg. Dec. 5.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Tobacco, middling 3 1/2 to 4 1/2, prime 9 to 10; Wheat 93 to 95, Corn 50 to 55 cents per bushel, Flour 5 6 1/2, Bacon 10 1/2 to 12.

Fayetteville, Dec. 2.—Cotton 8 to 8 1/2, bacon 6 to 7 1/2, peach brandy 40 to 55 apple do 30, butter 10 to 15, corn 38 to 40, flaxseed 83, flour 4 to 5 1/2, lard 7 1/2, molasses 33 to 34, sugar 9 to 10 1/2, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 74 to 75, whiskey 24 to 27.—U. S. bank notes 1 1/2 per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 1 1/2 to 2.

Richmond, Dec. 5.—Cotton 7 to 9, wheat 90, corn 47 1/2, bacon 7 to 8, brandy apple 28, whiskey 27 to 28 flour 5 1/2.

Charleston, Nov. 30.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 cents, flour 6 to 7, whiskey 27 to 28, bacon 7 to 8, hams 9 to 10, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 39, corn 42 to 46, coffee 11 to 15.—N. Carolina bank bills 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 1/2 ditto.

Cotton.—The receipts of Upland Cotton in the week were fair, and the demand was good. Sales of lots were at 94 to 98 for middling to common-prime new, and 10 to 10 1/2 for very choice parcels, favorite marks. Selections of good lots were freely submitted to at 94 to 97 1/2. Flour.—This article continues without change in price viz. \$6 a 6 1/2.

Camden, Dec. 5.—Cotton 8 1/2 to 9, flour 4 1/2 to 5 out of the wagon, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat 85 to 93, corn 45 to 45, oats 32, salt 75, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 8 to 12 1/2.

Boston, Nov. 30.—Cotton 9 1/2 to 10, flax 9 1/2 to 10 1/2, flour 5 1/2 to 6 25, corn 53 to 54, cheese 5, tallow 8 to 8 1/2.

New-York, Dec. 2.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 8, flax 10 to 13, flour 5 to 5 30, corn 35 to 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 33 to 35, tallow 8 to 9.

Corn.—55 cents very dull. Bacon.—7 to 10 cents in demand. Flour.—8 1/2 to 5 1/2 Dull. Salt.—A few cargoes of foreign coarse, have arrived; and sales are slow at 42 1/2 to 45 cents. Sound salt held at 45 to 50 cents. Coffee.—11 to 14 cents. Very little prime in market. Molasses.—Is the most plenty foreign commodity in our market, and is dull at 27 to 32 cents. Sugar.—Macavado: a fair supply on hand and landing at 8 to 10 cents.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the November Term of Rowan County Court, as the sole Executor of the last will and testament of the late Rev. Joseph D. Kilpatrick, requests all those indebted to the estate by subscriptions or otherwise, to come forward immediately and settle their accounts. As all who are indebted to his estate were his personal friends, it is hoped that they will enable his executor to do justice to his memory by a prompt payment of his debts. Those having claims against the estate are requested to present them, in due form, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar.

RUFUS H. KILPATRICK, Ex'r.

Rowan county, Dec. 7, 1829. 399

NOTICE.

THE subscriber claims to be the inventor of a Machine known by the name of a Hollow Cylinder and Screen, for washing Gold out of gravel and sand, and has made application for a Patent right for the same. All persons are forewarned from using the same, without permission: the law will be enforced against those who do. PETER SUMMEY.

Rockington, Dec. 5, 1829. 400

BONNETS,

Bleached and Repaired.

MRS. EUNICE COWAN, respectfully informs the Ladies of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that she Bleaches, Colors, Presses, and Trims

Laghorn and Straw Bonnets,

in the neatest and most fashionable style, and on very moderate terms. She also makes and dresses off Silk and other BONNETS, of every description; and will execute all kinds of work appertaining to the Millinery Business. Bonnets sent from a distance, will be carefully repaired, according to directions, and safely returned.

Salisbury, Dec. 8th, 1829. 399

Valuable Sale

WILL sell, on the 21st, 22d and 23d days of December, instant, at the late residence of George Carruth, deceased, all the personal property belonging to said deceased's Estate, consisting, in part, of the following, viz:

12 or 14 likely Negroes, among them several valuable Boys;
1500 bushels of Corn;
A quantity of Wheat;
A number of Beds and Furniture;
A large quantity of Fodder, Hay and Oats;
8 or 10 Horses, among which is a valuable race nag;
A valuable Gig, and Plantation Wagon;
A large number of Hogs, &c. &c. &c.

Twelve months' credit will be given, purchasers giving bond and approved security.

WASHINGTON MORRISON, Adm'r.

Mecklenburg county, Dec. 1, 1829. 398

N. B. At the same time and place will be rented, for 12 months, the Plantation on which said deceased lived.

JOHN CARRUTH, Agent for Heirs.

Blacksmithing Business.

JOHN I. SHAFER, & CO. have taken the Blacksmith's Shop heretofore occupied by Philip Shaver, in the town of Salisbury; where they intend carrying on the Blacksmithing Business, in all its various branches; and respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. They have in their employ one of the best workmen in the county; which will enable them to execute every description of Blacksmith's work in a style of neatness and durability, equal to any in this part of the country. Their terms will be moderate, with a reasonable indulgence for pay.

Salisbury, Dec. 9, 1829. 397

House and Lot.

WILL be offered at public sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Jan. 12 months credit, a valuable House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, on Main street, formerly owned and occupied by William Howard. It will be sold at private sale, at any time between now and that time.

Also, will be offered as above, one tract of land, within 4 miles of Salisbury, adjoining Maxwell Chambers and others, containing 226 acres. And also another tract of 314 acres, adjoining Matthew Howard and others, within 5 miles of Salisbury. BENJAMIN HOWARD, Dec. 12th, 1829. 399

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Carruth, deceased, are requested to make payment; and all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are notified to present them, in the time limited by law, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar. WASHINGTON MORRISON, Adm'r.

Charlotte, Dec. 7th, 1829. 3901

NOTICE.—Whereas, my wife, Sally Reynolds, has left my bed and board without any just cause, this is therefore to notify and forewarn any and all manner of persons from harboring or crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay none of her debts.

JOHN W. REYNOLDS,

Witness: ALFRED MCKINNEY.

Rutherford co's. Nov. 27, 1829. 1wP

State of North Carolina, Burke county: SUPERIOR Court of Law, September term, 1829: Keziah Singleton vs. Christopher Singleton. Divorce. Ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journals, for the defendant to appear at our next superior court of law, to be held for the county of Burke, at the court house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him. WM. W. ERWIN, Ck.

State of North Carolina, Rowan county: NOVEMBER Sessions, 1829: Thomas Gibbs vs. Alexander Hay. Original attachment. Thomas Gibbs and David Harris, summoned as garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Alexander Hay, is not an inhabitant of this state, on motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for the said Alex. Hay, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court house in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday in February next, then and there to reply or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him for the plaintiffs debt and costs. Witness, John Giles, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in November, 1829. 602 JOHN GILES.

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county: SUPERIOR Court of Law, October term, 1829: Elizabeth Wilmoth vs. Gabriel Wilmoth. Petition for Divorce. That whereas, a subpoena and alias have been issued against the defendant in this case, and which were returned by the Sheriff of Rutherford county, that the said defendant was not found; and proclamation having been made publicly at the court-house door of said county, by the Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subpoena, and he having failed; it is therefore ordered by said court, that notice be given three months in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at the next superior court of law to be holden for said county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said court, at Rutherfordton, the 3d Monday in Sept. 1829, and in the 54th year of our Independence. 609 JAMES MORRIS.

Factorage and Commission

BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.
THE subscriber informs his friends, and the public, that he continues the above business in Charleston, as heretofore. His time and services will, as usual, be devoted to the interests of those who employ him, either in the sale of produce, or purchase of goods.

He informs his customers, that Major Joshua Lazarus will act as his agent the ensuing season, in Charcoal, Cotton, or other produce, sent to him, to my address, will be received and forwarded promptly, free of commissions and all other charges except for expenses actually incurred.

For the convenience of persons sending me Cotton through this channel, Mr. Lazarus will be constantly supplied with the leading articles of Groceries, viz: Salt, Bagging, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c. &c. which will be furnished to waggoners, or order, at cost and charges; which will be charged to the parties, on my books, and made payable in Charleston.

Charles J. Shannon, Esq. continues my Agent in Camden, as heretofore.

HENRY W. CONNER.
October, 1829. 3m103

The Andrew Jackson.

THE new Steam Boat *Andrew Jackson*, built expressly for the Cheraw and Augusta trade, will commence running alternately between the two places, as soon as finished, which will be previous to the 1st of Nov. She goes direct (inland) between Charleston and Cheraw; and will take freights at the lowest possible rates. 3m103

Maj. Joshua Lazarus will be my agent in Cheraw for her also, and will attend promptly to the shipment of Cotton by her, consigned either to myself or others in Charleston.

HENRY W. CONNER.

20,000 Acres of LAND FOR SALE.

LYING in the county of Surry, and, as is believed from recent discoveries, within the Gold Region of North-Carolina. This tract was granted by the State, in the year 1793; consists of one continuous survey, adjoining the county line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadin River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant supply of water-power at all seasons, and many sites convenient for the application of this power to the purposes of Machinery. Gold has lately been found in the neighborhood of this land, but its mineral treasures are in a great measure unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to the Editor for more particular information, with whom the plat of this land is deposited.

Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 71

FOR SALE.

ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky river and Coddle Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh; a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applications as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.

WM. J. ALEXANDER.

Gold mines, land & negroes.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove from the neighborhood, offers for sale his valuable Plantation, four miles west of Charlotte. The tract contains 282 acres of land, a large part of which is as good as any in Mecklenburg county; about 120 acres are first, second and third crop ground, of the best quality. The plantation adjoins the celebrated Capps Gold Mine, and the opinion seems to be well founded that Gold abounds in two hills, particularly, on the plantation; a branch runs through it, for three fourths of a mile, which, it is thought by men of judgment, is as rich in the precious metal as any of the Burke mines; there is also on the place good water-power for mining operations.

Also, 20 or 25 likely NEGROES for sale; or a part of them, such as may not wish to follow me.

Any person desirous of purchasing, can call and view the premises; or inquire of Robert B. Dinkins, in Charlotte, for a description, &c. 6:99

W. M. BOSTWICK.
Charlotte, Mecklenburg co. N. C. Nov. 10, 1829.

Valuable Sale!

NOTICE.—That on Monday, the 14th of December next, there will be sold, at public sale, at the late residence of Francis Neely, deceased, the following property, viz:

A large and valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, (amongst which is about sixty fat hogs) two Waggoners and Harness, Farming tools, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles, including all the personal property on the home plantation, and the other plantations adjacent. Also, a tract of Land, adjoining the land of the heirs of Henry Guffy and others, containing two hundred acres.

Also, on Monday, the 28th day of December next, there will be sold, at public sale, on the premises, THE MILLS of the deceased, on Third Creek, (well known by the name of Neely's Mills,) with all the land adjoining, containing four hundred acres, more or less.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, all the personal property on said premises, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs (amongst which are about thirty five fat hogs,) Wheat, Corn, Oats, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a large quantity of Plank, and a variety of other articles.

Also, will be sold, at the same time and place, the tract of Land on which Thomas Williamson now lives, on Second Creek, joining the land of Thomas Inness and others, containing about three hundred acres.

Sales to continue from day to day, until all shall be sold. A credit of twelve months will be given, by the purchasers giving bond and approved security.

ALEXANDER NEELY, } Ex'rs.
ISAAC HOLMANN, }
ROBT. N. FLEMING, }
November 16th, 1829. 5198

RENOVAL.

WADE W. HAMPTON, Tailor, respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has removed into the new and convenient Shop on Main street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Revell & Templeton, and more recently by Mr. S. Lowry; where he continues to carry on the

Tailoring Business.

in all its different branches. He employs the best of workmen, and receives the fashions regularly from the North; which will enable him to execute all kinds of work in his line in the most fashionable style, and substantial workmanship, and on the lowest possible terms.

Garments Cut out, on short notice, and at low prices. All orders for work from a distance, promptly attended to, according to directions. Most kinds of country produce will be received at the market prices, in payment for work.

He solicits a continuance of that patronage hitherto so liberally extended to him; and hopes, by the style of his work, and his exertions to please, to merit it.

W. W. H.
Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1829. 94

Fall & Winter Fashions.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has just received the *Fall and Winter Fashions*, from Philadelphia and New-York, accompanied by drafts of all the various styles and colors now in vogue in those cities; and having in his employ the best of workmen, he is enabled to make every description of Men's Garments, as well as Ladies' habits, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the state, and which he will warrant to fit well. His terms are as low, for first rate work, as any body else's; and he pledges himself to do his work as expeditiously as it can be done any where else.

All kinds of Garments Cut, on short notice, and reasonable terms.

All orders for work, from a distance, will be promptly attended to, and returned according to directions.

Having accepted an Agency from Mr. Allen Ward, I am prepared to teach his Protector system of Tailoring. BENJAMIN FRALEY.
Salisbury, Nov. 16, 1829. 93



AGENTS of the PROPRIETORS.
HAVE just received, and offer for sale, a fresh supply of the following valuable MEDICINES, viz:

Swain's Panacea;
Rogers' Pulmonary Syrup,
for Coughs, Colds, and Consumptions;
Anderson's Cough Drops;—Also,
French Quinine; *Alcohol*;
English and American Paint Boxes;
Magnifying Glasses, &c. &c.
Salisbury, Dec. 4, 1829. 96

Cutting Out Garments.

THOMAS V. CANON having purchased of *Allen Ward*, the right to his Patent Protector System of Tailoring, for the district of country forty miles round Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. will sell to any Lady, for \$5, the individual right to use said system, and will instruct them in the art, and warrant them to cut a coat as well as a man: he will also furnish each person buying a right, with a book of Fashions and Instructions, Protector Scales, and a sheet of Profile Figures, colored, &c. Applications had better be made before September next, as the subscriber will leave the State about that time.

Gentlemen, by paying \$10, can become subscribers to this unrivalled System of Tailoring, for a year; and receive the Fashions regularly, receive instruction in the art, Protector Scales, sheets of Profile Figures every quarter, &c. &c. Apply to the subscriber, in Concord.

THOMAS V. CANON.
Nov. 19th, 1829. 4:97

N. B. The subscriber is also Agent for the Patent System of Tailoring, by Mr. Wilson, of New-York; and has received books of Fashions, Plates, Squares, &c. explanatory of the system. He is prepared to sell rights, and teach the art, according to this system, on reasonable terms.

THOS. V. CANON.

Valuable Property.

THE subscriber contemplating to remove West next fall, is desirous of selling his *Tavern Establishment* in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county. It is conveniently located near the Court-House, and is the best stand for business in the place. The house is commodious, with excellent Stables, and all necessary out-houses. Persons disposed to purchase, are requested to make early application, as the subscriber will make some disposition of the property soon.

Should any person, who is inclined to embark in the business of keeping a House of Entertainment, prefer it, this Establishment will be *Rented*, from one to five years, on reasonable terms; and the Furniture may be had with it; so that the establishment will be ready to go into without scarcely a cent's expense; where a man who is industrious and accommodating, cannot fail of making very handsome profits. Apply to the subscriber, in Concord. Cabarrus county, N. C. THOMAS V. CANON.
Nov. 19th, 1829. 4:97

Committed to the Jail

IN Salisbury, N. C. on the 12th October, 1829, a Negro Man, who calls his name NED, and says he belongs to Col. Arthur, living about three miles from Columbia, S. Carolina. He appears to be 50 years old, is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black complexion, stout built; third finger on right hand a little crooked and stiff, caused by a rope; no other marks perceptible; says he left home about 10th of August last. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

F. SLATER, SAFF.
Oct. 13th, 1829. 89

Negroes to Hire.

ON Friday, the 1st day of January, proximo, the subscriber will Hire, at the C. House in Concord, Cabarrus county, 20 or 25 likely NEGROES, men, women and children; belonging to the estate of John F. Phifer, dec'd. Conditions as usual.

ROBERT M'KENZIE, Adm'r.
Dec. 3d, 1829. 2:98

Buffalo School.

AN enfeebled constitution, renders it impossible for me to take an extensive circuit in the practice of my profession as a Lawyer; and I therefore propose, assisted by my brother, to open a school at my house in Lincoln county, on the Catawba river, nine miles from Statesville, and twenty-four from Lincolnton, on the first Monday in March next; by which time my buildings will be completed. My house is large and roomy; and I have begun to erect small but comfortable Cabins, similar to those at the Willsborough and Platt Spring Academies of South Carolina. The situation is a handsome one—is known to be perfectly healthy, and has the advantage of being entirely removed from all places of dissipation. No scholar will be taken who cannot board with me as a member of my family.

I will teach the Latin and Greek Languages, the Mathematics and the Elements of the other Sciences: And also, if required by parents or guardians, I will teach with great care the elementary branches of an English education. Tuition and boarding, including candles, washing, &c. &c. will be furnished for one hundred dollars per annum, twenty five of which must be paid in advance. No scholar will be taken for a less term than one quarter; but entrance may be had for one or more quarters at any time after the opening of the school.

I now have one *Law Student*, and am anxious to get a few more; to whose examination and instruction I would devote a sufficient portion of time to enable them to proceed with much greater ease than they generally do in lawyers' offices, in acquiring a knowledge of their profession; for it is a notorious fact, that practicing lawyers have neither time nor inclination to direct the studies of their students, and that they do not examine them as often as once a month. Under such circumstances, a young man must pursue his studies to great disadvantage, and obtain license to practise without a competent fund of practical information. I do not propose to deliver law lectures; but I will point out the errors, or the parts of them, which ought to be read; examine the young men daily upon them, converse with them upon the changes which have been made in the English law by the constitution and laws of the U. S. the constitution and laws of this state, and by the decisions of the Supreme Court. I have a very good library of elementary law books, for the use of which, for instruction, and for boarding, including candles and washing I will charge each student one hundred dollars per annum, twenty-five of which must be paid in advance.

All applications must be made to me in person, or by letter, directed to *Thomas' Ferry*, Iredell county, or to Statesville.

For particulars as to my qualifications, I refer to Judge Badger of Raleigh, or to Major Henderson of Lincolnton.

The Raleigh Register, Columbia Telescope, and the North Carolina Journal, are requested to insert the above two months, and forward their accounts to Statesville for payment.

RICHARD T. BRUMBY.
Nov. 30, 1829. 8103

Hillsborough Academy.

THE examination will be on Monday and Tuesday the 7th and 8th of December. The exercises will be resumed on Monday the eleventh of January.

Mr. Edward Smith, formerly of the Petersburg (Va.) Academy, a teacher of long experience, and highly distinguished for classical and scientific attainments, will be associated in the labors of the Academy.

The system of studies is, in general, preparatory to our University. The common English branches—spelling, reading, writing, geography, arithmetic and English grammar—are interspersed throughout the course. Tuition in the higher branches of education will be given to such as desire it.

Regular tuition fifteen dollars per session.

W. J. BINGHAM, Principal.
P. S. Board in the most genteel families ten dollars per month, including bed, washing, firewood and candles.
Hillsborough, N. C. Nov. 24 1829

North Carolina, Iredell county:

IN Equity: Petition for sale of real estate. Pursuant to an order of the Court of Equity, made at last term, upon the joint petition of the Executors of R. Simonton and the Executors of James Irvin, I will sell at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 15th and 16th of February next, being the Monday and Tuesday of the February Court, those Lots in the town of Statesville, known by the name of the Irvin Lots, upon a credit of twelve months; except the corner lot, (and that known by the name of the stable lot,) to the purchaser of which a credit of one and two years will be given, the second payment to bear interest from the expiration of one year from the date of the sale. Bond with approved security will be required. Witness, John Mushat, Clerk and Master of said county, at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1829.

6:00 JOHN MUSHAT, c. m. e.

North Carolina, Ashe county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, September term, 1829: Joseph Hagermann vs. Elizabeth Hagermann: petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that notice be published for six weeks in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court for our said county, on the third Monday of March next, and plead to, and answer the said petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte.

6:99 Test: DAVID EARNST, c. a. c.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law; May term, 1829: Eliza Cox vs. William Cox: Petition for Divorce. Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Yadin and Catawba Journal, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1829.

3m97 SAM'L. HENDERSON, c. m. a. c.

To Journeymen Tailors.

WANTED, two or three Journeymen Tailors, who are first rate workmen, and steady men; to such, constant employment will be given. Apply to BENJ. FRALEY, Salisbury, N. C.

Nov. 19th, 1829. 94

On the Death of J. M. HOUSTON.

*"Twas on that dark and solemn night,
When earthly cares were banish'd quite;
Friends were assembled to see the end
Of our dear departed friend."*

Lingering disease did seize his frame—
An inflammation did the same;
And all the stern approach of death,
Did wear away his expiring breath.

O! must this be our awful doom,
To lie beneath the tomb?
While the vast age of eternity
Rolls on her endless round.

The arm of death has no set age
On which it calms its furious rage;
Although we strong and robust stand,
Upon us 'twill lay its cold chill'd hand.

Yet, O! fair youth, art thou not releas'd
From a vain world, to that of peace?
To where a crown of glory is made
Eternal, that fadeeth not a day.

We mourn not as those that are hopeless:
Gone thou art to pleasures endless;
But to thy tomb we haste to weep,
While here below thy body sleeps.

But the mortality of this season,
Warns us, from all that we can reason,
That life is brief; and awful death
Will soon decay and stop our breath.

Our days are few; let us realize
That death hath no set age nor size:
Its stroke is directed towards us all,
And none are either too great or small.

Then come, O! young, fair reader;
Let's try our case with him who never
Thought the shortness of his breath
Was like the solemn approach of death.

And while we have health and strength,
Let us see the graves' short length.
O! the time is soon, when I must die;
For graves are shorter far than I.

Come, all ye whose heads doth bloom,
To decorate the bottom of your destin'd tomb
Think on him who promis'd long life,
But now is remov'd from a vain world of strife.

Teach us, O! our Heavenly King,
To renounce every vain and trifling sin;
That we may pursue things more divine;
And praise shall be forever thine W. T. S.

WANT.

Want is a bitter and a hateful good,
Because its virtues are not understood;
Yet many things impossible to thought,
Have been by need to full perfection brought.
The daring of the soul proceeds from thence,
Sharpness of wit, and active diligence;
Prudence at once, and fortitude it gives;
And if in patience taken, mends our lives;
For 'tis that indigence which brings me low,
Mak' a me myself, and him above to know;
A good which none would challenge, few would choose.

A fair possession which mankind refuse,
If we from wealth to poverty descend,
Want gives to know the flatterer from the friend.
Dryden.

INVOCATION TO SLEEP.

Emblem of pillow! ah, soothing balmy sleep!
Friend of my pillow, o'er my eye-lids creep!
Soft let me slumber—gently breathing sigh,
Live without life, and without dying die.

EPICRAM.—From the French.

"Let the loud thunder roll along the skies,
Glad in my virtue, I the storm despise.
'Indeed,' says Peter, 'how your lot I bless,
To be so sheltered in so thin a dress!'"

MEMORY.

Fond memory, like a Mocking bird,
Within the widowed heart is heard,
Repeating every touching tone
Of voices that from earth have gone.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Medical Department.—When reason dictated to me the propriety of noticing an article which appeared in the Carolinian, and fictitiously signed, I did not expect to be so severely dubbed as I have been—not by the force of argument, but by a collection of sarcastical baldness, which "an admirer of Cook" saw proper to picture in his self-esteem'd imagination, and communicate to the world through the medium of the Yadin and Catawba Journal. This self-conceited connoisseur observed, that I, *Carolinnus*, must have been "actuated upon by some external or internal stimulus, which caused me to launch forth upon the sea of controversy," &c. &c. That he has accidentally staggered in to the right path in this remark, is very readily discovered; for all stimulants are external or internal. The stimulus by which he was excited into action, is certainly a stimulus of a peculiar kind; which I shall call the stimulus of *distention*, or of bombastical inflation; which he, with all his calomel, has never been able to expel. Should it be in accordance with the will of "an admirer of Cooke," I should advise him to make a free use of his panacea, in order to cool the ardor of his enthusiastic high-mindedness, and induce him to soar in an element better adapted to his capacity: "To pluck out some of the feathers from the wings of his imagination," although not of the most vivid cast, "and put them into the tail of his judgement," to yield up those visionary flights of fanciful abuse, and resort to more solid grounds for the support and maintenance of his professional views.

This celebrated "admirer of Cooke," says that I, *Carolinnus*, have, in order to prove the non-identity of carbonic acid gas and miasmata, advanced "some ludicrous and amusing arguments," and brings in my choking argument as a specimen; in opposition to which, his answer is as follows: "It is a received opinion, that when a subject is choked to death, he is whirled into eternity without the benefit of a fever." Here, again, he has, by stumping his toes, or by bringing himself under the influence of some ardent liquid, hit the right nail on the head. Should he not have the magnanimity to imagine that a subject might be choked without being choked to death, as he was when he swallowed the writings of the "illustrious Cooke," I should advise him to apply to some friend of more extensive information, and be informed that such might be the case before divulging to the world matter tending to the exposition of his ignorance. Several other arguments are adduced, says he, "too trite to merit a serious refutation." Here, "an admirer of Cooke," found himself knocking at the door of his knowledge-box during the absence of the landlord. He was unable to introduce arguments sufficient to amount to a refutation; he

therefore chose to shut his imperfections, by gratuitously declaring that mine are "trite and unworthy of a serious refutation." Such visionary declarations as these are as absolutely as form as ever was devised by man.

As respects the identity of carbonic acid gas and miasmata, we have no positive evidence; but it has been satisfactorily established by the illustrious Cooke, that the effects on the human system are precisely the same." As evidence of this, it will be perceived that he has advanced no further than "Virginius, whose practice he so strenuously denounces. The evidence introduced may be satisfactory to "an admirer of Cooke," who unfortunately happened to be choked to death by the volumes of his illustrious favorite, and has never been sufficiently restrained to bring to his recollection the theories of others, and weigh and compare them, and deduct from them correct and rational inferences, which is the only way by which error can be dispelled, and truth introduced in its stead. In order to make the doctrine more palpably erroneous, we will examine separately the effects of these two gases upon the human system.

First, of carbonic acid gas: It is a notorious and satisfactorily established fact, that the effect of carbonic acid gas on the human system, is a suspension of respiration, apnoea, or sudden death, if the subject is not immediately removed beyond the sphere of its influence, and treated by the remedies adapted to the case. Such is the influence of carbonic acid gas on the human system; and it may not be inexpedient to remark in this place, that a subject, when recovering from apnoea, or the effects of carbonic acid gas, does not recover from that state with a malignant bilious fever on him, which would be the case if such was the cause of fever; but in a state of almost, if not perfect health.

Second; of marsh effluvia: I shall not go into a detail of the primary effect of this fluid upon the human system. Whether it is debilitating, as is advocated by some of the most brilliant luminaries that have ever been enrolled in the list of our professional members, or whether it is stimulating, which is advocated by others of equal pre-eminence; but merely to show that its effect on the human system is not the same as that of carbonic acid gas. This unknown gas does not suddenly deprive the system of its power of voluntary motion, but is, almost, if not quite, the only source of our autumnal bilious fevers. Hence it is very easily discovered, that there is a very palpable difference in their effects; the one proving suddenly fatal to a subject if not immediately removed; the other, if at all, through the intervention of a fever. "Thus," he says, "blackness of the blood, and weakened action of the heart, are the effects of miasmata." The cause of this first effect, viz: blackness of the blood, will be seen by a reference to my first communication. That weakened action of the heart is one of the effects arising from the influence of miasmata upon the human system, has been so clearly illustrated by observation and experience, that it cannot nor will not be denied. But I consider it as a very lame and unsatisfactory reason, that because miasmata weakens the action of the heart, it is identified with carbonic acid gas. The causes of a weakened action of the heart are so numerous, that this argument does not bear the weight of a feather. It is known, that any thing which has a tendency to debilitate the system in general, has the same effect upon this powerfully influential organ. Such is the effect of cold, fatigue, the depression of the passions, &c. One of the symptoms of the epidemics of our country, among which are small pox, measles, &c. is a weakened action of the heart; because they are ushered in with a chill; and yet they are not caused by the influence of carbonic acid gas but by an effluvia given off from a subject labouring under the same disease. Therefore, such arguments as these, exhibit a correct specimen of him who labors and struggles to surmount the proud pinnacle of fame, but sinks up to the *glutens maximus* in mud. I am sorry for his misfortune; but cannot lend a tear to soothe his agonising pang.

The practice advocated by "an admirer of Cooke," as it is not particularly directed to me, shall escape my notice. I shall only observe, that it is nothing more than an imperfect review of the practice of the "illustrious Cooke."

I regret that I have been compelled to offer to the world such an abusive production as this; but as I have been attacked by "an admirer of Cooke," whose piece appeared in the Yadin and Catawba Journal, in a language almost beneath the dignity of our profession, I consider myself justified in paying him in his own coin, and leaving him to pick his flint, and try it again.

Mr. White: I do not know whether it is consistent with the rules and regulations of your press, to print such pieces as this; but should it come within the bounds of such rules, I would be glad you would give it an insertion. The author of the piece can be known at any time you see proper to request it. AN M. D.
Charlotte, Nov. 30th, 1829.

[We publish, for this time, the production of "An M. D.," but most remark, that its style is very objectionable. We hope the author will mend his language, should he think proper to write again; for we should dislike, extremely, to refuse him our columns.]

Arab Women.—The Arab women marry about the age of sixteen. They are allowed great liberty, visiting each other till late at night without interruption; indeed, being in company with a female is considered the best protection. A woman is enabled to divorce her husband on very slight grounds; a bad temper on his part is a sufficient reason; and, if any serious offence against the wife can be proved, she is entitled to receive back her dowry. Every lady, when she visits, carries on her arm a little bag of coffee; this is boiled at the house where she spends the evening, thus enabling her to enjoy society without putting her friend to expense.

Sir Hudson Lowe did not die at Brussels, as has been reported. He had an appointment in Ceylon. He never will die. N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

It is calculated that Sir Walter Scott has written 341,676 lines of poetry, and 350 tales of all sizes and sorts. He has been at it 39 years.